

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM173-5880-096
FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Long, Chester I., House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

3401 East Second Street

CITY, TOWN

Wichita

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
No. 4, Garner Shriver

STATE

Kansas

CODE 20

COUNTY Sedgwick CODE 173

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☒ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Dr. and Mrs. Dick A. Morgan

STREET & NUMBER

3401 East Second Street

CITY, TOWN

Wichita

VICINITY OF

STATE

Kansas

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Register of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

Sedgwick County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Wichita

STATE

Kansas

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic Sites Survey

DATE

1975

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Kansas State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Topeka

STATE

Kansas 66612

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Chester I. Long residence is a large two and one half story frame building with a full basement. The exterior walls have been surfaced with horizontal clapboard and the roof is covered with light colored asphalt shingles. It faces north and is located on a large, landscaped corner lot in a part of town that was very fashionable at the turn of the century.

The house has been modified and enlarged several times since it was first built in 1887. The original building was a large Victorian farmhouse with a porch extending across the front and east side of the north projecting wing. The main entrance was located under the porch. The south facade had open porches on the first floor with screened porches on the second floor. The original front porch was removed and a veranda type porch that continued over to the west facade was constructed in 1910.

In 1912 the Longs enclosed the east back porch to make a sun room. They also enclosed the sleeping porches on the second floor and changed windows on the east and west facades. The third floor was finished at the time to make room for a library.

In 1936 the present two-story porch was added to the north facade. The house was also painted white and placed on a new limestone foundation. A later improvement was a swimming pool which was placed east of the garage.

The north facade is dominated by the two story portico added in 1936. This portico is supported by square, simply detailed columns. The entablature is crowned with an open wood balustrade with finials above each column. The third floor gable rises above the portico. Its entablature has been simply decorated with long, thin brackets. A triple window has been centered on this gable end. The main doorway is on the east side of this projecting wing under the portico. It has been detailed with a neo-Georgian surround that has a broken pediment. Above this doorway is a triple window. To the west of the doorway is a small projection that has a centered triple window that lights the interior staircase. A single window has been placed above. The facade steps back on both sides. Secondary entrances with double windows on the second story have been centered on these parts of the facade.

The east and west facades are very similar to each other with only slight changes in the fenestration pattern. Two high pitched gable roofs come together on these facades. There are long strips of large windows on each floor.

There are long strips of windows running across the south facade also, especially on the second story. The third floor is lighted from the south by a row of windows located on a long shed dormer. A secondary entrance and an outside entrance to the basement are located on the west side of this facade.

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Long, Chester I., House

CONTINUATION SHEET

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6.

Historic Wichita Board

August, 1975

 X Local

Historic Wichita Board

Historic Landmark Preservation Committee

3751 East Douglas

Wichita, Kansas

8.

After his Senate term ended in 1909 Long returned to Kansas, practiced law in Medicine Lodge for a short time and then decided to move to Wichita. In searching for a residence Mrs. Long spotted the house which had been built by Hardy Solomon in 1887, and the Longs soon purchased it from Mrs. Cora Steffen. Immediately they started remodeling, rebuilding and enlarging. A huge library was built for Long on the third floor. Soon after the Longs had moved in a fire occurred, but the damage was confined to a small area of the third floor.

The Long house was a social center of the community. Because of its large size the Longs hosted many parties, political gatherings and other meetings of the socially and politically prominent.

After Mrs. Long's death in 1919, Long spent more time in Washington, D. C., than he did in Wichita. He had a law firm in each city and appeared frequently before the U. S. Supreme Court. One of the Long daughters had married W. E. Stanley, son of a former Kansas governor, and they occupied half the house, reserving the other part for the use of Long during the several months a year he spent in Wichita.

Long had a very extensive law practice and in his day probably made more appearances before the U. S. Supreme Court than any other lawyer from this part of the country. In 1925-1926 he served as president of the American Bar Association. He also served as chairman of the commission to revise the Kansas statutes in 1932.

After his death in 1934 the heirs tried for two years to sell the house but hard times and zoning restrictions discouraged potential buyers. Finally the Stanleys decided to buy the house from the estate, and they started remodeling. A new foundation was installed, the classical front porch added, and other changes were made. The house remained in the family until 1958.

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8. (continued)

The house is significant for its association with Chester I. Long who had a lengthy and illustrious career in law and in politics. Long was one of the most highly regarded 20th century Kansas lawyers. His selection as president of the ABA in 1925 indicates the respect and esteem which his fellow members of the profession had for him.

(The house has previously been approved by the Wichita Historic Landmarks Board for designation as a city landmark.)

9.

Flory, Raymond L., The Political Career of Chester I. Long (unpublished doctoral dissertation submitted to the history department of the University of Kansas, June, 1955).

Hain, H. H., History of Perry County, Pennsylvania (Harrisburg, Pa., Hain-Moore Co., 1922), pp. 632-636.

Kansas City Star, Sept. 4, 1925.

"Long Is Bar Head," Topeka Journal, Sept. 4, 1925.

Topeka Capital, Aug. 15, 1926; July 2, 3, 1934.

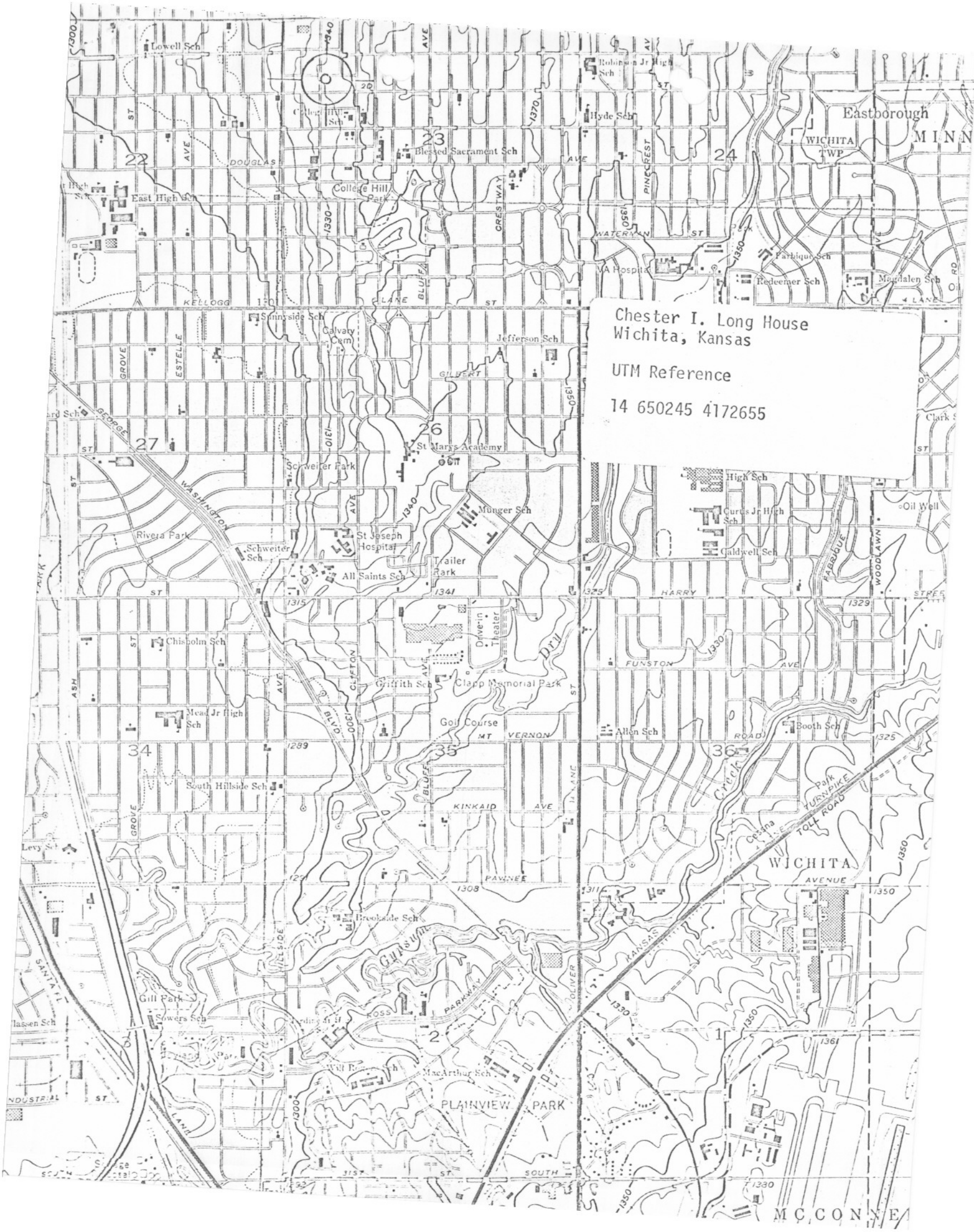
Topeka Journal, July 2, 1934.

Wichita Beacon, Sept. 20, 1925; July 2, 1934.

Wichita Eagle, May 26, 30, 1919; July 2, 3, 6, 1934.

Willett, Mrs. W. E. Stanley, "History of 3401 E. Second," (undated manuscript made available by Mrs. Dick A. Morgan, Wichita).

Wilson, Hill P., compiler, A Biographical History of Eminent Men of the State of Kansas (Topeka, Hall Lithographing Co., 1901), pp. 613, 615.



9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Baldwin, Sara Mullin and Robert M. Baldwin, editors, Illustriana Kansas (Hebron, Nebr., Illustriana Incorporated, 1933), pp. 709, 711.
Blackmar, F. W., editor, Kansas, A Cyclopedia of State History (Chicago, Standard Publishing Co., 1912), v. 3, part 1, pp. 402-404.
Bright, John D., editor, Kansas, the First Century (New York, Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1956), v. 2, pp. 12, 13.
"Chester I. Long Dies Suddenly," Wichita Eagle, July 2, 1934.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY one

UTM REFERENCES

A 14 650245 4172655
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Richard Pankratz, Director, Historic Sites Survey
Cornelia Wyma, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION Kansas State Historical Society

DATE June 1, 1976

STREET & NUMBER 120 West Tenth Street

TELEPHONE 913-296-3251

CITY OR TOWN Topeka

STATE Kansas 66612

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE X LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Nyle H. Miller

TITLE Executive Director, Kansas State Historical Society DATE August 2, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

Built 1887

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The residence now known as the Chester I. Long house was built in 1887 by a Wichita investor and realtor named Hardy Solomon. It was built at a time when Wichita and much of the nation were experiencing a great economic boom. The area of the building site was rural but after the turn of the century it became a fashionable residential location.

Solomon lived in the house for two years, then used it as rental property and sold it in 1892. It passed rather quickly through a succession of owners and in 1910 was purchased by the Nicholas Steffens, who spent a year remodeling and adding on. However, Steffen died before they could move in and in late 1911 the property was sold by his widow to the Chester I. Longs, who were moving to Wichita from Medicine Lodge.

Chester Isaiah Long was born in Pennsylvania in 1860, moved to Missouri in 1865 and then to Paola, Kan., in 1879. After teaching school a number of years, he went to Topeka, where he studied law with George R. Peck, a powerful Santa Fe railroad attorney. Admitted to the bar in 1885 he opened a law office in Medicine Lodge. In 1888 Long was elected as a Republican to the state senate. In 1892 he ran for U. S. Representative against the Populist incumbent, "Sockless" Jerry Simpson, and lost. He defeated Simpson in 1894, lost to him again in 1896, defeated him in 1898 and was then re-elected in 1900.

In 1903 Long was selected by the state legislature to be a U. S. Senator. That election was hotly contested with a number of candidates representing different interest groups. Six ballots were taken before sufficient legislators were persuaded to switch their votes. Long had the support of the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads, and at that time the railroads exercised considerable influence in the Kansas legislature.

In the Senate Chester Long was a key figure in the 1904 fight to preserve the Interstate Commerce Commission as a rate-making body. Long wanted to serve a second term in the Senate, but he was defeated in the state's first primary election in 1908. One cause of his defeat was said to have been his failure to support President Roosevelt's progressive program. Long had a very conservative voting record, and by 1908 the Republican party in Kansas had become somewhat progressive.